

I am an unworthy nephew of Deacon John, and I loved him much; and in view of the many choice friends I have had here, I am led the more earnestly to pray, 'Gather not my soul with the unrighteous.'

Your assurance of the earnest sympathy of the friends in my native land is very grateful to my feelings; and allow me to say a word of comfort to them:—

As I believe most firmly that God reigns, I cannot believe that anything I have done, suffered, or may yet suffer, will be lost to the cause of God or of humanity. And before I began my work at Harper's Ferry, I felt assured that in the worst event it would certainly pay. I often expressed that belief; and I can now see no good cause to alter my mind. I am not yet, in the view of a disinterested man, a man who has done good disinterestedly; it is towards myself in not keeping up to my own plans; but I now feel entirely reconciled to that, even for God's plan was infinitely better, or I should have kept to my own. Had Samson kept to his determination of not telling Delilah wherein his great strength lay, he would probably have never overthrown the house. I did not tell Delilah, but I was induced to act very contrary to my better judgment; and I have lost my two noble boys, and other friends, if not my two eyes.

But 'God's will, not mine, be done.' I feel a comfortable hope that, like that erring servant of whom I have just been writing, even I may (through infinite mercy in Christ Jesus) yet 'die in faith.' As to both the time and manner of my death, I have but very little trouble on that score, and am able to be (as you exhort) 'of good cheer.'

I send, through you, my best wishes to Mrs. W.—and her son George, and to all dear friends. May the God of the poor and oppressed be the God and Savior of you all!

Farewell, till we meet again.

Your friend in truth, JOHN BROWN.

LETTER FROM JOHN BROWN IN PRISON.

The following letter from John Brown was received by a gentleman in Boston:—

CHARLESTON, Jefferson Co., Va., Nov. 15, 1859.

My Dear Sirs.—Your kind mention of some things in my conduct here which you approve, is very comforting indeed to my mind. Yet I am conscious that you do me no more than justice. I do certainly feel that through divine grace I have endeavored to be faithful in a very few things, mingling with even these much of imperfection. I am certainly unworthy even to suffer affliction with the people of God; yet in infinite grace he has raised me up. May the same grace enable me to serve him in a new obedience, through my little remainder of this life; and to rejoice in him forever. I cannot feel that God will suffer even the poorest service we may of us render him or his cause, to be lost or in vain. I do feel, 'dear brother,' that I am wonderfully strengthened from on high.'

May I use that strength in 'showing his strength unto this generation,' and his power to every one that is to come? I am not yet so far from innocence that my poor, tortured, heart-broken, family will not be forgotten. I have long tried to recommend them to 'the God of my Fathers.' I have many opportunities for faithful plain dealing with the more powerful, influential and intelligent classes in this region, which I trust are not entirely misinformed. I humbly trust that I firmly believe that 'God reigns,' and I think I can truly say, 'Let the earth rejoice.' May God take care of his own cause, and of his own great name, as well as of those who love their neighbors.

Farewell! Yours in truth,

JOHN BROWN.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN BROWN.

In the painful days of Judge Jeffries, when men were convicted of treason upon mere suspicion, there is no record of his having forced a prisoner to trial upon three distinct charges, each totally different from the other, and each one, if true, by the jury's verdict, punishable with death. This judicial outrage upon all the guarantees and sanctities of a court of justice has been left for the chivalry of Virginia to perpetrate upon John Brown. The indictment charged him with three crimes—treason, inciting slaves to insurrection, and murder; and all of these crimes, in Virginia, are followed with the penalty of death. In vain did the old man insist that he ought not to be tried for his life upon all these charges at the same time; in vain did his counsel remonstrate against the perversion of justice, and all fell dead upon the ear of a court, and people thinking that the little blood left in the old man's veins.

How could Brown challenge a jury with reference to their opinion upon all these charges? The officers alleged against him were all within, and constituted, one indictment. One jury man might find, in his own mind, that he was guilty of treason, and not of inciting insurrection among slaves, nor of murder. Two more might believe him justly chargeable with homicide, and innocent of the other two charges; and so the extraordinary consummation might be reached, of being sentenced to death with only four jurors finding him guilty of any one crime. What would be thought, even here in Kansas, of trying a man upon an indictment which charged him, first, with stealing a horse; second, with assault and battery with intent to kill; and thirdly, with burglary? There is not a court of justice in Kansas, or in the entire North—excepting always such cases as in very law invoke the severity of capital punishment—that would the trample upon the rights of the prisoner. And yet, of just such oppression, and distortion of the rules of justice, does the Virginia court stand before the world convicted.

But there is another feature of this so called trial, more revolting and inhuman than the above. We defy an instance to be shown, in a civilized community, where a prisoner has been forced to trial for his life when so disabled by sickness and ghastly wounds as to be unable even to sit up during the proceedings, and compelled to be carried to the judgment hall upon a litter! Only in the exigencies of war, when military law has ousted the jurisdiction and rules of the civil law, has such a thing been done. And even then, the instances are very rare. Yet John Brown, wounded with horrible cuts and bayonet stabs, received by him after he had surrendered; faint even to death's door, and the loss of blood, unable to stand, his memory so confused by his bodily weakness as to utterly prevent his remembering even the names of his witnesses, so that they could be summoned to attend court on his behalf—in such a deplorable plight was he forced to trial. The old man asked for a few hours' delay, so that he could send for friendly counsel, and be enabled himself to direct and assist in the examination of witnesses. This was denied him. Prostrate upon a mattress; in that lethargic state which seizes wounds often produce; only at times able to prompt his counsel, the old man received the fares of a trial and a conviction! Judicial records will be searched in vain for a more wanton and high-handed disregard of all the solemnities and decencies of a court of justice. Every safeguard that the law throws around the criminal—every presumption in favor of his innocence until proved guilty, were all overridden and trodden into the earth. Think of it: a man tried for his life while his body is racked with pain too cruel and severe to allow his mental faculties to attend all the awful solemnities of his position! Such a proceeding shames the name of justice, and only finds a singular place amid the records of the bloody Inquisition. There, it is in keeping with all its surroundings; but in an American court of justice, it is an outrage.—*Lawrence (Kansas) Republican.*

JOHN BROWN AS A HERO.

The brave old man who lies in prison at Charlestown, Virginia, awaiting the day of his execution, is teaching this nation a lesson of heroism, of faith and of duty, which will awake the sluggish moral sense, and the almost forgotten memories of the heroes of the Revolution. Like the unbroken addressed prepared by Algernon Sydney for the scaffold, which was preserved in duplicate by a friend to teach posterity the essential rights of man, and from which Jefferson borrowed much of the thought and phrase of the Declaration of Independence, the brief address of Brown to the Virginia Court about sentence him for unproved crimes—which at the worst were acts of devotion to freedom and humanity—will outlive that sentence, and in the opinion of mankind will make Brown the judge, and the Court the criminal.

No man can study the demeanor of Brown during his trial, and read his final speech to the Court, without feeling that with all his errors of judgment, and his fatal mistake in the mode of his attack upon slavery, this forlorn old man is exhibiting a type of heroism which the world has hardly seen since

Cromwell and Sidney shook tyrants with terror. Calm, self-consistent, courteous toward his accusers and his judge, benignant in feeling toward all men, mild and patient under personal injury, yet inflexibly committed to the cause of human freedom, unshaken by the presence of death, despising every subterfuge and expedient for his own deliverance, conscious of the purity of his motive and the essential rightness of his object, faithful in God as his trust, he stands not only a brave man in a community of cowards, but a moral hero, and prophet in the presence of a nation of sophists, economists, and politicians. It is no novel to the world to record this name, John Brown, as that of a martyr to universal and impartial liberty.—*N. Y. Christian Inquirer.*

his life should have to pay the forfeit. In another age, when this institution shall be among the absolute errors of the past, the page of history will record this name, John Brown, as that of a martyr to universal and impartial liberty.

The Liberator.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 2, 1859.

EXECUTION OF CAPT. JOHN BROWN.

A public meeting will be held at the Tremont Temple on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, with reference to the Execution of Captain JOHN BROWN, at Charles town, Virginia, on that day. Admission free. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARK, JOHN Q. A. GRIFFIN, Esq., Rev. DANIEL C. EDDY, Rev. J. SELLA MARTIN, Wm. LLOYD GARRISON, and others. A collection will be taken up, which, after defraying actual expenses, will be added to the fund for the relief of JOHN BROWN.

THE DAY AND THE DEED!

To-day is the time assigned for the martyrdom of Capt. John Brown, at Charlestown, Virginia. That it will take place, beyond a peradventure, there can be no doubt; for of all brutal and savage men, even to the extreme of fiendishness, there are none equal to the Southern men-stealers as a body. That it will give a staggering blow to slavery, and a powerful impetus to the cause of freedom, is not less certain; and so out of it we derive much strength and comfort, even in the fulness of our sorrows. No such long day has the South ever before seen. Ah! Gov. Wise—

* * * * * If the assassination Could trammel up the consequences, and catch, With his success, success!

But that is not possible. You can only exclaim with Macbeth—

* * * * * We have scotched the snake, not killed it; 'till she close, and be herself; whilst our poor malice Reckon it in the hand of her we have done.

* * * * * These terrible dreams, That shake us nightly! Better be with the dead, Whom we, to gain our place, have sent to peace; Than on the torture of the mind to lie In restless ecstasy!

You have done your worst, but John Brown 'still lives'!

The times have been, That when a brave man dies, the man would die, And there end: but now, they rise again, With twenty mortal murders on their crowns, And push us from our stools.

The responsibility for all the lives lost and blood shed at Harper's Ferry rests primarily and most heavily upon those who have condemned John Brown to a death which it is not in their power to make ignominious. They may truly declare—

* * * * * We but teach Bloody instructions, which, being taught, return To plague the inventor: This even-handed justice Commands the ingredients of our poisoned chalice To our own lips.

When such a man as John Brown is brought to the scaffold as a traitor, we may take up the lamentation:—

* * * * * Alas, poor country! Almost afraid to know it! It cannot Be call'd our mother, but our grave: where nothing, But who know'st not, is once seen to smile; Where right is wrong, and wrong is right, and air, Where right is wrong, and wrong is right, and air, Where right is wrong, and wrong is right, and air, Not marked.

* * * * * It sinks beneath the yoke; It weeps, it bleeds; and each new day a gash Is added to her wounds.

Pity for whatever was misguided in the attempt of the liberty-loving John Brown will give place to universal admiration of his noble traits of character:—

* * * * * Besides, this Duncan Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been So clear in his great office, that his virtues Will plead like anger-traitor-tongued, against The clemency of the laws of taking away.

* * * * * And nipp'd, like a naked new-born babe, Striding the blast, or heaven's cherubim, hors'd Upon the sightless couriers of the air, Shall blow the horrid deed in every eye, That tears shall drown the wind.

BANGOR, Nov. 25, 1859.

DEAR MR. GARRISON.—Thinking that you may not see our daily papers, I enclose a little poem from the pen of David Barker, Esq., of Exeter, Maine, which appeared in the *Jeffersonian*, (Republican,) and *Times*, (Douglas-Democrat,) a few days since. Perhaps you deem it worthy of insertion in the *Liberator*.

Yours truly,

A SUBSCRIBER.

TO JOHN BROWN.

BY DAVID BARKER.

Stand firm, John Brown, till your fate is o'er, For the world, with an anxious eye, Looks on, as it seldom looks before, As the hour of your doom draws nigh.

Stand firm, John Brown!

Dread not the blow that a coward deals,

And fear not the tyrant's nod,

Doubt not the end of the work you would shape,

For you're shaping the work of God.

Stand firm, John Brown!

The Outer John Brown will tortue and kill,

But the Inner John Brown may trouble them still,

By its whisperings round with the slave.

Stand firm, John Brown!

Death nears you, John Brown, Old Outer John Brown,

And marks you for food for the worm;

Nor death nor the worm can harm Inner John Brown,

So Inner John Brown, stand firm!

Stand firm, John Brown!

Exeter, November, 1859.

LECTURE BY CARL SCHURZ. The Tremont Temple was well filled on Tuesday evening last, on the occasion of the ninth lecture of the Fraternity Course, which was delivered by Carl Schurz, Esq., of Wisconsin. Among those present on the platform was the Hon. Charles Sumner, who was hailed with the most enthusiastic applause. The subject selected by the lecturer was 'Reforms and Revolutions,' which he treated in a masterly manner, drawing very many of his illustrations from the past history and present condition of France, which he has carefully studied and thoroughly comprehended.

At the close of the lecture, a call arose for Sumner. The cry was caught up, and repeated from every part of the hall with so much enthusiasm and earnestness that Mr. Sumner, who was about retiring from the platform, was appealed to by the President, and finally consented to come forward. Then he was greeted with redoubled applause and acclamations, and cheered when he stepped down from the platform. Dr. Howe and Mr. Stearns of Boston will address the meeting.

* * * * * There will be a public meeting in the Town Hall at Northampton this Friday afternoon, the time when John Brown is to be hung in Virginia. A notice to that effect was read in most of the churches last Sabbath. Similar meetings will also be held in Haverhill, Abington, Natick and Providence.

* * * * * The citizens of Milford hold a public meeting on the evening of the day of Brown's execution, and toll the bell hung on their town-hall.

* * * * * The local meetings, called to be held this day throughout the Free States, in reference to the case of John Brown, are very numerous.

* * * * * We call the attention of our readers to the advertisements in another column of the 'Life of John Brown,' soon to be published by Thayer & Eldridge, and of the portrait of Freedom's martyr, for sale by C. H. Brainerd; also to the notice of the Committee appointed to solicit aid for Capt. Brown's Committee.

We are requested to state, that Mr. Redpath, who is preparing the 'Life,' will be glad to receive any letters, or other memorials of Capt. Brown, that may be in the possession of friends.

MRS. DALL'S LECTURE.

On Saturday afternoon, 19th ult., Mrs. Dall delivered the third and last lecture of her admirable course on the importance of independent and self-supporting occupations for women. This was chiefly devoted to the suggestion, (and elaboration, as far as time permitted,) of plans for the more thorough occupation of ground already, to some extent, occupied and improved by women. It must be remembered that Mrs. Dall's main idea is, not to have more women press into the field of subordinate and half-pension labor, (which, in fact, can be called half-paid only by exaggeration,) but to have enterprises used in business affairs, by women as it is men, each taking up, and assuming the direction of, such branches of useful and lucrative employment as her means, talents and capacities will allow.

For instance. Mrs. Dall had already complained that the wages of women who sew for the shop-shops, always miserably inadequate, were still further depreciated by the habit of well-to-do mothers and daughters taking this work for their unoccupied hours, by way of gaining a little spending-money; and thus taking the very bread out of the mouths of poor sewing-girls in the cities. Now, at the very moment while they are spending their time in work so little profitable to them, and so ruinous to their poorer sisters, a very large, lucrative, and constantly increasing business is done in preserving, pickling, and the preparation of fruits and vegetables, in various ways, for keeping through the winter, or for an indefinite time. But this great and increasing business is done, and the immense profits of it are monopolized, by a few men, the managers of immense establishments in the cities. Why should not the farmers' wives and daughters (on whose premises the fruits and vegetables are grown, and who understand the arts of pickling and preserving, and drying of fruits and vegetables, and who might easily learn the method of preparing cooked food for exportation in sit-right cans,) use their leisure hours for occupations like these, their natural employments, instead of stealing, as they do, the very lives of the poor seamstresses?

This is but one of the many highly valuable and solidly practical suggestions made by Mrs. Dall in this lecture. She also sketched the plan of an intelligence office, very far superior, in its benefits both to employers and employed, to any of the present ones; of a Labor Exchange, in which temporary wants and occasional emergencies in domestic life might be supplied; and a Restaurant for the middle and poorer classes; of a public Laundry, in which opportunities of washing, clothes-drying and ironing might be hired by poor women, on terms cheap to them, and yet profitable to the establishment; of a training school for servants; of a knitting-factory, &c. &c.

These lectures are shortly to be published. Nevertheless, so few in any one town buy books of this sort, and so important are the ideas, the facts, and the plans of practical usefulness which these lectures contain, that the friends of improvement in any town in Massachusetts could hardly do a more useful thing than to procure a place, and bring together an audience, to hear them in their original form, from the mouth of the author.—C. K. W.

MOVEMENT.

At the appearance of any indication of manifest progress, we are accustomed to hear it said—'The world moves.' We are happy to announce that symptoms of vitality have appeared in a still more inert body, and that it may now be proclaimed as a settled fact that—The church moves! Here is the evidence, which we find in the *Congregationalist* of the 18th ult.

At a fully attended meeting of the Winnisimmon Church in Chelsea, (Rev. Mr. Plum's,) on Monday evening last, action was taken on the two important subjects of slavery and women's rights.

Some resolutions upon slavery had previously been introduced, discussed, and 'partially adopted'; but, after much debate, the following was substituted:—'as being less objectionable to the strongly conservative party of the church—

* * * * * Resolved. That in view of the continued aggression of slavery in our country—the disposition exhibited in the Southern States to uphold this enormous sin by arguments from the Bible—and the proposed re-opening of the foreign slave trade, with the abominable sin connected therewith—we deeply regret the apathy which prevails upon this subject.

They petition the Emperor to put down the temperance societies. They tell him (1) the royal revenue will be impaired, for if men don't drink whiskey, they won't have to pay the excise tax on it; and (2) they themselves will be injured by not finding a market for the only produce of these lands! Such is the true spirit of an *Oligarchy*—the spirit of *Nobles*! I don't find the people—I mean, the great mass of men, in the common walk of life—doing such things. A few years ago, in a large district in Sweden, the farmers—who owned the land they tilled with their own hands—wented

DECEMBER 2.

THE LIBERATOR.

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SMITH AND THOMPSON;

OLYMPIA SAVAGE, Past and Present.

Our readers will readily recall the touching story of John Smith, a fugitive slave and adventurer, who afterwards became one of the first colonists of Jamestown in Virginia. His small company of men would have perished for want of food, if he had not stolen the Indian idol, Oke, made of skins stuffed with moss, and compelled the natives to sacrifice it with a large purchase price. When approaching the Chickahominy, however, he was seized by the enemy, having killed three of them in the encounter, and was taken before the great Powhatan—the predecessor of Gov. Wise,—who, seated on a stump of a tree, and clothed in racoon skins, condemned the poor fellow to death. But beside the throne of the Chief stood two of his dusky daughters, who compassed Smith, and one of whom, the Chief's daughter, Pocahontas, interceded for him. When the grizzled warrior, therefore, brought in two large stones on which Smith laid his head, and their weight was raised to drop upon his daylight forever, he was reprieved by the executors and their victim, and by her passionate entreaties, induced the savage to suspend their toils, and suffer Smith to depart.

These old red Indians seem to us to have had more real humanity than many of the white who occupy their places. The reason of this is, however, in some respect to the story of Smith.

He had committed an outrage upon the idol of the Virginians, in this case, Cuffe, not Oke,—had been captured, and would have been tried and condemned to death, if the blood-thirsty brutes of the modern Virginians, less capable of restraint than that of the old Virginians, could have awaited the slow decisions of authority. It could not. According to the testimony of Mr. Hunter, one of the actors in the affair, and a son of a distinguished attorney in the Harper's Ferry trials, a crowd of armed men rushed into the rooms of the hotel where Thompson was confined, and would have put him to an instant and brutal death.

But the daughter of the landlord, a Miss Poukelle, with a horizon that surpasses even that of Pocahontas, threw herself between the guns of those maddened and reckless slave-drivers and their object, whom she caught in her arms, and implored them to let God's sake, "and let the law take its course." For a moment they desisted from their work of murder; but for a moment only. Neither the helpless condition of the prisoner, nor that noble, womanly appeal, could soften the hearts of these savages, as the words of Pocahontas softened those of the ancient braves. They dragged Thompson from the sheltering arms of his protector, hauled him like a dog through the streets, amid the hooting and howling of a frenzied crowd, and, in the dead of night, when the railroad bridge was nearly dead with brushwood, they ridled his body with their rifle balls!

Gov. Wise is reported to have said that he wept for the cowardice of the Virginians at Harper's Ferry; and well he may have wept; for a cowardice so susceptible of pain that it turns men not into savages, but wild beasts, is indeed to be deplored.—*New York Post*.

TRIAL FOR SEDITION LANGUAGE UTTERED IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The *National Intelligencer* of Saturday, contains the following account of the trial of Dr. J. Breed, of that city, for the utterance of seditious language in the District of Columbia:

An investigation was had yesterday afternoon before Justice Dunn and Gibson into a charge, made on the statement of Dr. A. Van Camp, dentist, against Dr. Joseph Breed, formerly an Examiner in the Patent Office, in that he had said, in the 22d instant uttered language of a character which, if carried out, would have been treasonable.

The charges have all been taken possession of for prosecution. Scanty, though it was, the trial of Dr. Van Camp, Mr. George Stabler, and Michael Green, Dr. Van Camp testified that in a conversation between himself and Breed, which appeared to have degenerated into a violent discussion, the latter gave vent to sentiments of the most extravagant and criminal character with respect to slaves, and that (Dr. Van Camp) believed that, if he could, he would have given them wings to fly. Mr. Stabler was present during the conversation, and thought that Dr. Breed had exposed himself very improperly.

Both disputants were very much excited. The discussion had commenced about Mr. Seward's speech at Rochester, and had gone on until the language used by both was very fierce. Dr. Breed had said that he was a peace man himself, but got so much beyond his peace principles as to say, "I will not sit at his opinion. Michael Green was called, and in his opinion, Breed was also much more than a abolitionist, he was one of the peace kind. He also said that the remarks attributed to him were made under excitement, caused by the taunts of Dr. Van Camp.

Dr. Breed was asked to be discharged from further custody, as nothing had been proved against him; but he had said, that what had been done to him was of a character which would make it difficult to bind over Dr. Breed to keep the peace for one year himself in \$2000 and a security in the like sum. Dr. Breed was then bound over, and gave as his further security, Mr. S. J. Bowen, who was present, and was accepted by the Justice.

A crowd had gathered around the door of the Justice, and, if we are to believe that plan, should never. All the moment that the congregation, family, worshippers, on account of very weak our States officials, known, the inferior would like to man, Frederick

In the face of Anti-Slavery

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THE VIRGINIA FRIGHT.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.—A steamer arrived from Norfolk, on the 25th, with two hundred negroes, who had been captured by the rebels, and were to be sent to a special train. Two companies left Charlestown yesterday for Wheeling, to guard the Chicago line. The Virginia Cadets, and a company of over one hundred volunteers, went up in a special train this afternoon. These reinforcements will make the force at Charlestown over one thousand strong. Every car that passes through is searched at all the stopping places in Virginia for negroes. When information has been received, it is forwarded by telegraph for people to look out for him. The attention of the Virginians was at times unpleasant, but no violence was offered.

Companies from all parts of the State have tendered their services to Gov. Wise; also four companies from Georgia and one from North Carolina, but the services of these were declined. The citizens of Rockingham county have tendered one hundred mounted men to proceed to any point the Governor may designate.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says the people of Virginia are to stay away from the example of Brown and his connivance. It also says that visitors from other States, if they are permitted to be present, will have assigned to them a position where they can do no mischief.

It is now said that the new and extensive military movements have grown out of a confident belief, on the part of the Virginia officials, that an attempt at rescue will be made to-night.

Gov. Wise and Attorney-General Hunter profess to have received information to that effect.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 27.—All is now comparatively quiet. We have exciting rumors occasionally, but are getting used to them. They have been numerous that if there should be a report of his capture, the negro would be probably tried as a joke or a hoax. The howling company of Richmond, who went back with Gov. Wise, returned here again to-day. Gov. W. professes to have received information after his return, which induced him to send them back.

The barn of Thomas H. Willis was set on fire by an incendiary, and destroyed. Loss \$2000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The Charlestown correspondent of the Herald says that the arrangements for Brown's execution are nearly completed. The military lines will enclose a mile square around the scaffold. No civilian will be admitted inside these lines under any circumstances. This precaution will prevent any negroes from being affected by the spectators.

Gov. Wise states that the cause of this exclusion of spectators from the enclosure is, that in the event of an attempted rescue, an order to fire upon the prisoner will be given, in which case, should there be people within the lines, they would run the risk of sharing Brown's fate.

A special despatch to the Tribune, from Charles town, says the town is now guarded by 1000 troops, and the apprehension is closer than ever. No one is admitted to the jail without a written order from Gen. Taft.

Brown is engaged in preparing a long letter, to be published after his death, explaining his cause, and correcting certain newspaper statements. He looks to his fate with perfect composure.

The other prisoners are also occupied with correspondents. All of them, excepting Stephens, are chained. Cook, alone, fails to retain his self-possession.

The rope which Brown is to be hung is on exhibition at the Sheriff's office. It is made of South Carolina cotton.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 28.—On Saturday and Sunday, the town was crowded with strangers and soldiers. Extensive preparations are making for the reception of additional military forces, which are hourly expected.

The churches have all been taken possession of for services. Stephens' mighty fire at imaginary foes, and a number of citizens have narrowly escaped their bullets.

On Sunday night the military confidently expected an attack, and the sentinels were doubled. No disturbance appeared.

It is stated on good authority that Gov. Wise has sent spies into Ohio and Pennsylvania, and it is from these sources that the large numbers of men are arming and preparing for war.

On Sunday night the military confidently expected an attack, and the sentinels were doubled. No disturbance appeared.

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